

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 43

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On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Prinha at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving expressists about six hours in Petropolis.

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Official Directory

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Minister.

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PHELPS, Minister.

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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. M. A. Fabrice Carlsen, Sundays 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev FRANK WIEDERBEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 15.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUELLO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7:30 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NACIMINTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.—The Chilean government sent 1,000 *libras* (libres or pesos?) to the relief of the homeless inhabitants of Guayaquil.—A Valparaiso telegram of the 18th announces the shipwreck of the Lamport & Holt steamer *Chantry* in the vicinity of Quinteros. The crew was saved but the cargo is a total loss.

—A Santiago telegram of the 17th says that it is calculated that the national guard can count on 500,000 men which can be rapidly mobilized. This means one man out of every six in the total population, which may be considered purely visionary.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 13th inst. says that the Argentine government had resolved to send 10,000 *piastras* (pesos?) in gold to the Guayaquil sufferers. The ladies of Buenos Aires are also asking for contributions for the same charitable object.

—A Guayaquil telegram of the 18th says that the distribution of relief to the victims of the recent disastrous fire, has begun. The greater part of the victims, however, prefer money to any other form of relief. This certainly does not sound well. The victim of a calamity which has deprived him of house, food and clothing, should not insult the charity which offers him food and clothing by saying that he prefers money.

—A Lima telegram of the 14th says the chamber of deputies had approved the civil marriage project, and that its supporters had been cheered by the populace. The law simply permits civil marriage before the municipal *alcade*, and makes no provisions regarding the religious ceremony, which stands as before. It appears, therefore, to be nothing more than a provision for celebrating the marriages of non-catholics, or those who do not wish to have the religious ceremony.—On the early morning of the 8th inst. the British str. *Saltran*, homeward bound from Iquique, ran down the Italian bark *Tomassina Merla* some 20 miles southwest of Montevideo. The bark was at anchor and had her lights out. The collision caused the immediate sinking of the bark, but no lives were lost. The *Saltran*, which seems to have been guilty of very reckless navigation, did not stop to pick up the crew, but reported the accident on arrival at Montevideo.—Yesterday's telegrams announce the destruction by fire, on Tuesday night and Wednesday, of the greater part of Guayaquil, the principal port of the republic of Ecuador. The fire, which is said to be due to incendiaries, broke out to the north of the mole, and favored by the wind gradually spread to the centre of the city. Amongst the buildings destroyed are the customs depositary the Ecuador, International, Nacional and Guayaquil banks; all the consulates, the principal shipping agencies, two churches, and an enormous number of wholesale stores, shops, industrial establishments and dwelling houses. Some 50 persons perished in the flames and several thousand families are left homeless and destitute. The material losses are calculated at \$80 million *cueres*. It is noteworthy that the city has twice before been destroyed by fire, in the previous century.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 9.—The terrible fire at Guayaquil was extinguished on Thursday afternoon, having lasted two days and a half. 80 blocks or "squares" of houses, in the most important part of the town are destroyed. The government is taking energetic steps to relieve the distress occasioned, and promises the sufferers work in rebuilding the ruined quarter. It is confirmed that the fire was caused intentionally, and one of the incendiaries, Juan Tello, was shot after a summary trial. Others are in custody. The fire has interrupted the presidential election which was about to commence.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 10.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... 750,000
 Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
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PARIS,

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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 108.)

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(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

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 France..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. André Neuhoff & Co., Paris.)
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Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 950,000

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London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... 800,000
 Reserve fund..... 860,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

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Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

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This old and well known hotel is situated in one of the
 healthiest and most picturesque parts of the "Theresopolis"
 valley (Orgão Mountains), a short distance from the "Alto
 da Serra" and in full view of those strangely-shaped peaks
 which give this range of mountains its peculiar name. The
 hotel has been thoroughly renovated and improved, and af-
 fords all the comforts and conveniences which the visitor can
 desire. It has an abundance of pure cold water for drinking
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 questionably the best resort in the neighborhood of Rio de
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 those suffering from weak lungs.

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 out and are thoroughly furnished. The drainage has been
 also been renovated, and no expense has been spared to
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in the city. The beds have likewise been improved.
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 guests of this Hotel with a most comfortable and with the best
 of service and attention. The electric system has been
 every four months, making it the most modern and well as
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 a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms, very well
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PRODUCTION OF COFFEE IN MEXICO.

Continued from our last.

HARVESTING THE CROP.

In districts having the necessary factors
 to make them first class, the plant will be-
 gin to flower from eighteen to twenty
 months after transplanting, and the third to
 fourth year of growth. In districts less
 fertile, the plant does not flower until the
 second year after transplanting, and in very
 poor ones, until the third year. In low
 places and districts of an elevation less than
 1,200 feet above the sea level, the trees be-
 gin to flower in the month of January and
 the flowering season lasts until March. In
 medium high places, as early as February
 the coffee twigs begin to break out into
 small, white blooms, and by July they
 will be in the green berry.

In districts of about 4,000 or 4,500 feet
 altitude, the tree is still flowering as late
 as June and July. In lower elevated places,
 the fruit begins to mature about Sep-
 tember, and by the end of October all the
 berries are ripe, but in sections of medium
 height, the picking usually begins in No-
 vember and lasts until the end of February
 or March. When the berries have a deep
 red color, or nearly red-black, they are
 picked separately by hand and dropped
 into a small bag about 18 inches square,
 suspended from the neck of the picker;
 when full, the bags are emptied into bas-
 kets measuring from 50 to 75 pounds,
 which are placed at intervals in the path of
 the pickers. The quickest and most pre-
 ferable way to gather the crops is to spread
 cloths beneath the trees and have the berries
 shaken into them. In wet weather the ber-
 ries should not be allowed to get overripe.
 The crop is generally gathered by women
 and children, who are paid 25 cents per
 basket, each basket producing from 10 to
 15 pounds of clean coffee. About 3 bush-
 els of berries can be picked by a good work-
 er in a day, and this quantity will yield
 about 30 pounds of dry coffee.

YIELD OF MEXICAN COFFEE TREES.

The first yield of a tree cultivated in a
 suitable location produces from 2 to 4
 ounces of merchantable coffee during the
 year; the second crop yields twice as
 much, and the third crop, when it has its

full bearing, is double the yield of the pre-
 vious year, and runs up as high as 1 1/2
 pounds. Of course, this is a fair average
 given, and in many little districts of Chi-
 apas, Michoacan, Oaxaca, Hidalgo, Guer-
 rero, and Puebla, official reports give from
 3 to 5 pounds per tree in its full growth
 and from four years after transplanting,
 upward.

The yield of coffee depends mainly on
 the climate, soil, and cultivation; in the
 hot zone, along low sections, the tree is apt
 to be very prolific, but the product—the
 bean—must necessarily be light and shal-
 low and the plant short lived. A pound
 per tree on an average would be a very
 good return.

The tree in some districts lives for twenty
 years after reaching its full bearing period,
 maintaining itself in a vigorous state and
 giving the same yield; but experienced
 planters assert that after the twenty-fifth
 year, the plant begins to show symptoms of
 decay, its crops decreasing gradually, year
 after year, and ceasing altogether about the
 thirtieth year.

Trees planted at a medium distance
 apart, having a fine quality of soil, good
 care from the time of planting, and careful
 attention with them when seedlings, will
 yield a good crop at 30 years of age. The
 longevity of the Mexican tree also greatly
 depends on the development of the princi-
 pal root, or taproot, and, consequently, on
 the depth to which it can penetrate and
 the fertility of the soil.

ENEMIES OF THE COFFEE TREE.

Although there are few plants less ex-
 posed to the attacks of insects and disease,
 the coffee tree has certain enemies, both
 animal and fungus, which require atten-
 tion, but none of these present great diffi-
 culties in overcoming. A growth of moss
 is probably indicative of too much moisture
 and a generally feeble condition. Parasites
 or insects are easily destroyed by a free use
 of flour of sulphur, and by coloring and
 sprinkling the trees with a weak solution of
 lime, after having rubbed the trunk and
 branches with a piece of gunny sack, or by
 syringing the trees with soap water, to
 which a very small quantity of kerosene oil
 has been added. Proper tillage, plenty of
 air, careful weeding, and judicious manur-
 ing will obviate all remedies. By keeping
 the rows clear and the shade trees trimmed,
 all animals and insects, like rats, mice,
 and ants, will be kept away from the plan-
 tation.

PREPARATION OF COFFEE FOR MARKET.

The old method of preparing the coffee
 for market is still in vogue among the na-
 tives. The fruit gathered during the day
 is placed on thin matting, not piled, as
 that would produce fermentation of the
 pulp, the moisture of which would destroy
 the bright color of the berry and turn it
 black. The next day, after the mist has
 disappeared and the sun comes out in its
 full vigor, the contents of the mats are
 emptied on the drying yard. The yard
 should be made of stone, covered with a
 coating of mortar (lime and sand), built
 sloping, so that the water can run off quick-
 ly and the yard not be damp when the cof-
 fee is out to dry. While the berries are
 out on the drying yard, they are turned
 over two or three times, so that the rays of
 the sun will play over their whole surface.
 When the weather does not permit outside
 drying, a large, well-ventilated, and dry
 room, with a paved floor, is used. The
 above operation is performed for several
 days, until the berry is thoroughly dry;
 then follows flailing and treading out the
 grain from the dry husks with the feet.
 The last cleaning of the berry by the na-
 tives is accomplished by placing the berries
 in a large mortar, made of earth or hollow-
 ed from a log, thoroughly beaten and
 worked with an immense pestle or maul.
 After the husk has been thoroughly beaten,
 it is separated from the chaff by being
 poured from a basket held on the shoulder
 to a matting on the ground, the chaff being
 blown from it as it falls by the winds and a
 strong, rapid fanning from a large palm-
 woven fan, operated by the other hand of
 the cleaner. The above system will do for
 persons of limited amount of capital, small
 plantations, and places inaccessible to ma-
 chinery.

The process is not very satisfactory in its
 results, as the grain is apt to be injured,
 and the operation is slow and expensive.
 It would justify the planter to buy hand
 machinery, if it means and the size of his
 plantation will not allow him to go into
 the business on a larger scale. A small

pulper, huller, and separator, capable of turning out daily between 1,500 and 2,000 pounds, can be purchased in the United States for \$250 (United States), with an additional cost of \$250 (Mexican) for freight and duties.

For marketing the coffee, the bean is classified into "caracolillo," first and second class, and packed in bags of 150 and 200 pounds, the lighter sacks containing the best grades; however, the good planters store their coffee unhulled (*café en pergamino*), after being perfectly dried.

ESTIMATE OF COSTS AND PROFITS.

I append herewith an estimate of the average cost of establishing a plantation and of the profit, taken from data in various coffee districts.

First year.	Mexican currency.
Cost of clearing 100 acres [from \$6 to \$10 per acre]	\$1,000.00
Cost of lining and staking [from \$3.50 to \$4 per 1,000 hills]	240.00
Cost of digging holes [from \$10.50 to \$12]	720.00
Cost of 60,000 plants, at \$5 to \$10 per 1,000	600.00
Cost of planting 60,000 plants, at \$8 to \$9 per 1,000	540.00
Cost of replacing 25 per cent of the trees planted	465.00
Cost of weeding three or four times, at \$2.50 to \$3 per acre each time	1,200.00
Cost of 100,000 nursery seedlings, at \$3 to \$5 per 1,000	500.00
Cost of tools	150.00
Cost of houses	250.00
Cost of fencing	250.00

Second year.	
Weeding three times, at \$2.25 to \$2.50	750.00
Sundries	100.00
	850.00

Third year.	
Weeding	750.00
Pruning and topping (\$2.50 to \$3.50 per 1,000 trees)	210.00
Pulping house and store	1,500.00
Pulper, huller, and separator	500.00
Bags, etc.	150.00
Gathering 75,000 pounds of berries (1,500 bushels), at 50 to 75 cents per quintal	562.50
Curing 15,000 pounds of coffee, at \$4 to \$5 per quintal of 100 pounds	750.00
Sundries	100.00
	4,522.50

Less value of crop this year, 15,000 pounds, at 30 cents per pound

Fourth year.	
Weeding	750.00
Pruning	150.00
Bags and nuts	350.00
Gathering 300,000 pounds of berries (6,000 bushels)	2,250.00
Curing 60,000 pounds of coffee	3,000.00
Sundries	150.00
	6,650.00

Value of crop this year, 60,000 pounds of coffee, at 30 cents

Profit at the end of fourth year

This estimate is made, leaving out of consideration the cost of the land [generally from \$5 to \$25 per acre], which necessarily varies according to locality, richness, and accessibility of transportation facilities. A small tract costs more than a large one and is difficult to obtain except from the land companies started here [Mexico City] for the purpose of supplying lots to intending settlers.

There is also no charge made for the cost of superintendence, which would vary [from \$50 to \$100 a month and found] with the size of the plantation and the capacity of the respective superintendent. Living expenses are likewise omitted and may be assumed by the interested party equal to the cost of farm life in other countries. The returns from side crops are not taken into consideration, which sometimes help materially toward paying expenses.

The machinery here estimated for may be worked the first year by hand, but by applying horse power is sufficient for the crop of 200 acres.

In calculating the crop returns, the lowest price of ordinary Mexican-cured coffee only is taken into consideration, while it may be fairly assumed that, by adopting an improved and modern method of curing the product, a considerably larger price may be secured. It is also well to add that the price of operations, such as clearing, weed-

ing, and pruning, contemplates not the slipshod manner in which such things are ordinarily attended to in some sections of the country, but such as prevails on plantations where all operations are conducted by experienced managers, and with a view of obtaining the highest results possible under well-systemized and organized direction.

Of course, coffee can be planted and brought to bear in the manner usually employed in most old districts, and perhaps a trifle cheaper than here estimated, but the results are far from being as good, either in the early maturity of the trees, or in the quality of the coffee produced, or in the duration of the productive life of the plant. The cost and product are only brought down to the end of the fourth year, after which a much larger crop may be counted on with regularity, while under the present system of cultivation, there is a good crop one year and a lesser one the next.

SECTIONS BEST SUITED TO COFFEE GROWING. It is supposed by many that the whole of Mexico is adapted to the growing of coffee; that is a mistake. The northern part of the republic, situated outside of the tropics, is temperate and produces the vegetation proper to that zone; the southern part, which lies between 14° 30' and 20° 30' north latitude, may justly be called the hot country, the coffee-producing country, as a rule.

Not all the places found in the torrid zone are adapted to the development of the coffee tree. Coffee may be profitably grown at an elevation from 800 to 900 meters [about 2,700 feet], but beyond 1,000 meters it does not produce enough to justify its cultivation. Coffee grows well at Orizaba, but not beyond toward the City of Mexico, which is 182 miles northwest and at an elevation of 7,500 feet. The climate in the coffee-producing regions is generally pleasant, not too hot or too cool. The nights are especially pleasant and refreshing, arising, it may be, from the peculiar formation of that country and the constant interchange of air currents from the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The production of coffee here is like that of other crops in the United States, governed by the season, soil, and cultivation.

(To be continued.)

THE PREVENTION OF SUNSTROKE.

In the hot weather which we are experiencing a popular knowledge of every precaution which is adopted to prevent an attack of heat apoplexy is of the highest value. A timely hint from our Australian colonies has now been opportunely reported. It appears that during January, when 300 persons died of sunstroke, a colonial government asked the medical board to issue appropriate instructions for the avoidance of this grave disease. The board is stated to have declared that, of all predisposing causes, undue indulgence in intoxicating liquor is the most common and most dangerous. Further, that during the attack it is dangerous to employ intoxicants as a remedy. We cordially endorse this opinion. In many cases sunstroke has practically been alcohol stroke, and in other cases an injudicious resort to alcohol therapeutically has endangered the sufferer's life. Even by the abstinent, under extreme heat conditions, it is essential that such common-sense precautions as the wearing of appropriate clothing, of light, non-radiating head-gear, and moderation of exertion should be adopted. Undoubtedly *celery* *paribus*, the strictly abstinent have the least risk of heat apoplexy. — *British Medical Journal*.

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Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "Order of admittance."

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

Dr. BANDEIRA, No. 91 Rua 12 de Março, from 1 to 3 p. m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

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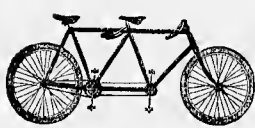
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RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—On the 12th inst. a dynamite bomb was exploded in a Rosario bakery, causing considerable damage and great alarm. The authorities succeeded in capturing the authors and, it is said, have obtained important confessions from them.

—The Garibaldi question is still unsettled. These rapacious Italian shipbuilders refuse to pay the fines that they have incurred, and claim bounties for having completed the vessel before the stipulated date! Therefore a lawsuit has been commenced against them. The government ought to have taken our advice by refusing to have the ship at any price. —*Buenos Aires Herald*, Oct. 9.

—There is no end to the propositions for doing away with locusts, each project being claimed as the best. There is really no difficulty in killing locusts. It is only necessary to catch them, and give each one a slight blow just at the back of the head; in a small dose of poison forced down the throat, has proved effective. We recommend these methods to those who have public money to spend on the extermination of the plague. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Capt. Castles, who murdered Lieut. Krul at Curumalan, has been finally sentenced to life imprisonment, which it is absolutely certain will not be carried out, and he may live in hope of being able to regain his liberty long enough to be so unfortunate as to kill two or three more men. However, even that sentence will have a salutary influence on sniffling officers, who masquerade as soldiers. The true soldier is neither a lally nor an assassin, but gentle as well as brave. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—We note that a young painter is to be given a sum of money from the public treasury for the purpose of enabling the aforesaid painter to study, practise, travel and have a good time in Europe at the public expense. We do not know whether this national artist is to learn to paint houses, faces or pictures, but we presume it is the latter, as congress would not be likely to vote to help a man to learn anything useful, and there may be reason to fear an increase in the output of the horrible caricatures we have seen exhibited as specimens of art. Now, if some one were sent abroad to learn to paint faces, it might be worth while to pay the expense out of the public funds, in order to get rid of the hideous masks made of women's faces and girls', too, who seem to have used a whitewash lunsh, Córdoia lime and red lead. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP.

The Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, D. D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan, died of an apoplectic stroke whilst celebrating the communion in Hawarden church on Sunday the 11th inst.

The deceased prelate was born at Birmingham on the 14th July 1829, was educated at King Edward's school in that city, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by taking a 1st class and was senior optome.

After a short period as a master at Rugby, he was appointed the 1st head-master of Wellington College in 1858, which was succeeded by a chaplaincy to the Queen and then by a country and diocesan bishopric of Lincoln Cathedral. He was selected in 1876 to be the first Bishop of Truro, and was consecrated the following year. Here by his energy and tact he made his mark, and almost entirely by his own efforts collected over £120,000 for the erection of the cathedral, which was consecrated as recently as last year. The beautiful cathedral one of the finest if not the finest work of Sir Arthur Pearson, R. A., is alone a monument to the Archbishop.

On the death of Archbishop Tait in 1882, he was translated to the primacy, and was enthroned with great ceremony in 1883. He struck the keynote of his primacy when he said at his enthronement that he would try to walk in the footsteps of the martyred Lord. He succeeded in suppressing the ritual prescriptions in England, and thereby annulling his predecessor's "public worship regulation act."

Perhaps the most important event of his tenure of the see, was the trial of the Bishop of Lincoln, which took place some few years ago in the library of Lambeth Palace before the Archbishop and his suffragans. It was the first time that an Archbishop had ever summoned a Bishop in England for a trial offence, and the Bishop was acquitted, with the exception of two minor points.

The archbishopric is supposed to be worth £15,000 a year, but the income is about £10,000 with two palaces, one at Lambeth and the other at Ailingham in Surrey.

THE CRISIS AND THE PRESS.

It would seem from what has occurred in this city during the past week that the credit of this country rests on so precarious a foundation, that its resources are so small, its reputation so uncertain and the self-control of its journalists and public men so limited, that one small telegram from a comparatively unknown person to *The Times* in regard to a severe commercial crisis, is potent enough to threaten the whole country with ruin. Had Swift written an account of what has just occurred it would have been classed as one of his best satires, but no one would have thought it possible in real life. Even now we can not help doubting what has really occurred, and for those who have kept their heads, the question must have occurred more than once whether the press and a part of the population of this capital were not actually bereft of all reason. A plain statement of the case is as follows:

On the 9th inst. the *Times* correspondent in this city sent the following dispatch,

which was published in London the following morning:

Business and financial situation here most critical. Three hundred applications in bankruptcy are reported. Many important firms are embarrassed. The banks are restricting their operations. A project granting a six months' moratorium has been presented in congress. The revenue bill increases taxes, although commerce protests. The government is helpless and congress is impotent in face of the emergency. The present tendency of legislation is to restrict trade, increase the costs of living, augment useless military expenditures and promote political jobbery. The only remedies proposed are a moratorium, the transfer of the bonds deposited in the treasury to guarantee the currency, to the Banco da Republica to secure loans in Europe, and to a further issue of currency.

This telegram, which was based on current knowledge and evidence and was justified by repeated public statements in congress, in the press, and by business men on every hand, seems to have struck London at a sensitive time. There was an immediate fall in Brazilian securities, and it was telegraphed out that it would be impossible to negotiate certain loans just at present. On the morning of the 11th the *Journal do Commercio* published a cable dispatch in regard to the *Times* telegram and its effects on Brazilian securities in London, and with it the following significant and unpremeditated editorial comment:

The telegram of our London correspondent, which we insert in the proper place, might be published without comment, since by itself it shows the disastrous effects which, in that market, with which we are connected by so many and such important interests, were produced by the rash financial policy that is advocated and, what is still worse, sustained in the chamber of deigns in the detriment of our credit and in the disrepute of the judgment of the shareholders of congressional policy.

By what motive, by what inspiration was Sr. Nogueira e Albuquerque, deputy for Pernambuco, guided when he introduced his moratorium bill, which has so painfully impressed public opinion in Brazil and which has echoed so disastrously in foreign markets with which we maintain commercial and financial relations? His excellency and those who belong to his political school may be devoted servers of the country, but their elevation resembles that of the wolf of the fable which to relieve a friend of a temporary inconvenience crushed his skull.

The situation of this and other markets of the republic is bad, nor is it possible for the state of trade and industry to be favorable in a country violently agitated with sudden and reckless legislative changes and by extravagant and unconnected fiscal sciences which we have so frequently criticized.

This crisis, however, will not be insuperable, just as other crises have not been, if prudence, tact and a proper comprehension of the country's wants better inspire legislators who frame the budgets and devise the schemes of taxation.

In the real difficulties that unfortunately exist let them not aid, with the rabies of impetuosity or the inexhaustible of sectarian fanaticism, still greater embarrassments, which, falling from such a height, will increase the burdens of our mercantile community, now struggling with great courage and unimpaired honesty to meet its engagements and maintain the honorable reputation that it has always enjoyed.

Journal do Commercio, Oct. 11.

This was written before the editor of the *Journal do Commercio* had discovered the enormity of the offence, or before he had realized his personal interest in the matter. This discovery was apparently made on the 13th for on the morning of the 14th the usually placid columns of that journal fairly bristled with indignation. The telegram to *The Times* was reproduced and the editor of *The Rio News* was accused of being its author. On the following day even greater space was given to the subject, and the editor of a paper, which by its position and impudence ought never to compromise its dignity and fitness, descended to the use of abusive epithets, falsehood and all the tricks of an unscrupulous controversialist. Under the leadership of José Carlos Rodrigues, the said editor of the *Journal do Commercio*, other native journals joined in a chorus of denunciation and slander. Two hysterical deputies then solemnly called the attention of the chamber to the alleged attack upon the good name and credit of the country. And the almost unanimous opinion was that the editor of *The Rio News* should be expelled from the country. He was accused of defamation, bad faith, systematic hostility to the country, etc., and he was covered with such choice epithets as *miserable, insolent*, and all that. No one thought of asking for proofs of the assertion that Mr. Lamoureux is the *Times* correspondent, or that the objectionable telegram had been correctly reproduced. In fact, so completely had the chauvinist elements, led by the *Journal do Commercio*, lost their senses that they considered nothing but their insane desire to get rid of a journalist who had the audacity to publish abroad the unfavorable situation of the

country. And their clamor was even echoed in the grave councils of state where it is said that expulsion was at first decided upon, and then, after a little more reflection, it was resolved not to expel, but to subject him to the rack and screw of a police interrogation.

And now, to show how baseless and ridiculous the whole affair is, we propose to submit a few extracts to show that the statements made by the *Times* correspondent and by the editor of this journal were fully justified. These extracts are but a very small part of the evidence available for the speeches in congress are full of allusion to the commercial crisis which exists in this city, and very many of them full of denunciations of the policy of the government which has caused such a crisis. Our space and time however are hopelessly inadequate to cover all, and we can therefore only call the attention of our readers to the few extracts which follow:

The difficulty of financing the means required by legitimate trade in this city and in the interior is of remote origin... The suspension of payments by several firms is an indication of still greater evils if the same inaction continues to prevail in the management of financial affairs... The two branches of government may agree on certain measures which, although they may not entirely alter the situation, may however indicate, somewhat, the pernicious effects of this policy of reprieve.

O Pais, Sept. 25.

The very friends of the government who have brought us to this desperate situation are now asking for money, and to retard the approach of the evil-giant useless and disingenuous expedients... Glycerin seeks to delay the fatal denouement by means of a useless loan... Commerce, tired of awaiting protective measures from the government for improving its situation, seems disposed to liquidate in flames... Fires increase, failures are unnumbered, the want of confidence is general, credit no longer exists and ill-will and horror fill every heart.

Gazeta da Tarde, Sept. 29.

Our predictions in regard to the precarious state of finance unfortunately undergoing fulfillment. Yesterday on change the greatest financial difficulties were manifest and more than one important house suspended payments.

O Pais, Oct. 2.

The liabilities of the commercial houses which have failed in the last 30 days amount to the large sum of more than \$80,000,000.000. At the Camera Commercial there are awaiting action a large number of applications for declaring the bankruptcy of insolvent merchants. At the last moment we are informed that today two more very important houses have failed, which raises to a still higher sum the figure of \$80,000,000.000.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 2.

Yesterday there was a run on the government savings bank.

O Pais, Oct. 3.

It was insistently reported in the city yesterday that 300 bankruptcy applications have been made at the Camera Commercial and that the minister of finance has requested the resolute judge to postpone his decision. It was moreover reported that at the various offices in this city there are over 200 protested notes! We have also heard that during the last two days there has been a run on the government savings bank.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 3.

The run on the government savings banks was so scandalous that not even the *Pais* was able to deny it.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 5.

The run, during the last few days, on the government savings bank is a practical demonstration of the danger of socialistic utopias when supported by the doctors of parliamentary evolutions. The extravagant attempt to invest the balances and deposits of various classes in doubtful mortgage bonds has been met by the depositors with the withdrawal of their balances.

Liberdade, Oct. 5.

The period through which our commerce is passing is its period of terror. Everyone doubts, everyone is nervous. Want of confidence prevails. The lenders, even those, when asked to give information in regard to the stability and solidity of any firm, no matter how reputable the latter may be, evade answering, for, if on one hand, they do not wish to (were not they) want of confidence to be on him, on the other, they cannot be and ought not to be pessimists... Trade is struggling with a terrible crisis... The situation is desperate (perilous) and demands a prompt remedy... For the present, for the moment, in our opinion and in view of what we have heard from good sources—only a moratorium.

S. Q., in *A Noticia*, Oct. 6.

Ernest protests have been made against the absurd system of taxation decreed in 1895. Under this system duties have diminished, importation has been restricted and at the same time sales have declined for the interior. There are not the least important facts in the production of the crisis which now intensifies distresses trade... Let no one be deceived... Trade is passing through an intense crisis and with it the whole country.

Liberdade, Oct. 6.

High prices have driven from the market many of our former customers. Important houses have seen their sales diminish more than 300,000,000 a month and many of them in their daily transactions barely succeed in obtaining sufficient means to meet current expenses... Many persons consider indispensable a legislative decree for a moratorium. It would be more detrimental than the financial crash... A good financial policy consists in the present time in efforts to restore confidence... Unfortunately good sense will not prevail.

Liberdade, Oct. 8.

The state of trade could not possibly be more distressing and disastrous. At present merchants are living in mutual assistance. No one pays, because no one can collect. The most important houses are failing and allowing their notes to go to protest, because no one here can obtain money, not even on government bonds. No one will furnish money. Accordingly, from this to a general suspension of payments, to a general commercial crash, to the suspension of payments on the part of the government itself, the distance is short.

(Extract from the speech of Senator Ottonio, on Oct. 7, published in the *Diário do Congresso*, of Oct. 8.)

All the world sees that the money of the government is valueless and that it, therefore, cannot assist trade, whose bankruptcy is certain and inevitable. And commercial bankruptcy is the bankruptcy of the government, whose difficulties are the same, that is, it has neither money nor credit. And so thoroughly is it convinced of this that, needing money and having no confidence in its credit, it endeavors to obtain a loan through the medium of the Banco da Republica, so that its fiasco may not be discovered. Let no one deceive himself; the government can at present obtain money only by resorting to the policy of bankrupts and leasing or mortgaging its railways and the receipts of the custom-house.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 8.

All the world sees that the financial crisis is spreading prodigiously, causing here and there commercial establishments to crumble with a frightful crash, hurrying in their ruins private fortunes laboriously accumulated.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 8.

He that owes money should pay when it is due, and he that does not pay is a bankrupt. This is the rule, which for the sake of equity may be modified in favor of debtors whose resources and reputations are good... But when the entire mercantile community writhes in total ruin, it is impossible to grant exceptional favors... Hence we do not agree with those who blame the banks for refusing to neglect their own interests at a time like this when the government itself neither has credit nor deserves confidence... Trade, harassed with difficulties on every side, is mortally wounded and cannot be saved by banks, which are themselves affected.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 10.

Telegrams from London show the want of confidence excited in regard to our mercantile community by Medeiros e Albuquerque's moratorium, in which everyone saw the hand of the government. The sinister bill failed to pass in the chamber, which rejected it in limine against the vote of the lender... The commercial crisis is no longer a matter of conjecture. It is a sad and dreadful reality, involving bankruptcy caused by the government, which is the principal bankrupt, since it has neither money nor credit.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 12.

If the extravagant plan of converting deposits of various classes into depreciated mortgage bonds has been abandoned, confidence has not been restored to the holders of account-current books of the government savings bank. The run on that official establishment still continues. We are informed that application has been made to the treasury for large sums, the daily deposits being insufficient to cover the withdrawals. According to the regulations of the savings bank delay is required for the withdrawal of large sums, and the deposit being in general small, one can readily conceive what a large number of depositors have been startled with the threat of conversion. Besides for those who see the crowds that assemble every day in the vicinity of the building on Rua de D. Manoel all mistake on this subject is out of the question.

Liberdade, Oct. 12.

The *Commercio* also treats of Medeiros' bill and says that the journalistic blows inflicted on that deputy are unjust and that the bill now indignant, by ignored may perhaps be eagerly adopted hereafter by the government of Proletariat and Rodrigues Alves... It is not the merchant who is the man who cries fire, but he who applies the torch.

(Telegram from S. Paulo in the *Noticia* of Oct. 14.)

There has been a run, which apparently still continues, on the government savings bank, and it is reported that the government, desirous of other resource, has made use of the daily receipts of the custom-house to meet the payments to depositors.

Liberdade, Oct. 14.

During the last few days there has been a run on the government savings bank in consequence of the imprudent idea, some days ago suggested by an eminent politician, in regard to the conversion of the old *os*. Yesterday the withdrawals caused no little work, lasting from 9:30 a. m. to nearly 5 o'clock p. m.

Jornal do Brasil, Oct. 14.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.—The number of depositors withdrawing money continues to-day to be extraordinary. Up to the hour at which we are writing several persons who had registered for

withdrawing their deposits have not been able to do so on account of the crowd assembled there for the same purpose.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 14.

No one now has the slightest doubt in regard to the commercial crisis... The question cannot be evaded. The merchants and the government are ruined, because money and credit are things that cannot be improvised or proclaimed by force of arms... Honest merchants who have spent their whole lives in constant labor, day and night, laying up their scanty savings for their support in melancholy and weary old age, now see all lost, their little fortunes swallowed up without even the hope of regaining a sufficient part thereof to tranquillize them in regard to their declining years! Widows burdened with heavy family expenses, isolated and abandoned, with no resources beyond their meagre deposits in banks, in bonds and in other government securities, sickened at the thought of inevitable penury! Orphans, whose sole means of livelihood are in the hands of this government which seeks to defraud them with fictitious and valueless securities—what is to become of them?

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 14.

It would be well for the administrator of the government savings bank to increase the number of paying tellers in order to avoid crowding among the persons who go there to withdraw their deposits.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 15.

The *Gazeta de Noticias*, which claims to be well informed in regard to the secrets of the government, stated yesterday that it had been almost decided that Mr. Lamounreux, correspondent of the *Times*, should be expelled as punishment for having sent telegrams to that paper describing the critical situation of our commercial interests... This resolution of the government is so amazing and monstrous that it resembles rather the extravagance of madness than the deliberation of a council. Indeed the attempt of the government to silence the correspondent of an important foreign journal like the *Times*, because he freely communicates the results of his observations and tells the truth in regard to what is witnessed by the whole country, is a murmur proceeding that graphically depicts the present abnormal state of affairs. If Mr. Lamounreux is a criminal, let him be legally punished; if he is not, the liberty of expressing one's opinions, whose intricacies are prescribed in our penal code, should be thoroughly respected and maintained.

And when was the truth ever considered discredit-able to any one? Does the government really suppose that it can conceal the wretched state of our commercial interests?... If there is any one that has promoted the discredit of the country and its finances, it is the government itself, which, accordingly, deserves more than any one else to be expelled and which is to blame for everything that occurs to our detriment, since it has not shown itself capable of economizing our money or of preserving respect for our credit... The injury done to the government proceeds from no one but the government itself, which, after having destroyed the republic, now seeks to destroy the nation.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 17.

Our financial situation is so critical that we have no resources of our own and are unable to contract loans in foreign countries, because European capital no longer has any confidence in our credit or in the stability of the republic, and capitalists either refuse to lend us their money or impose terms that cannot be accepted... It is necessary for us to be thoroughly impressed with our wretched financial situation.

(Extract from speech of Senator Moraes e Barros, published in the *Liberdade* of Oct. 18.)

If the curator of bankrupt estates, receiving weekly certified copies of protests of notes, should resolve to perform the duty of applying for the requisite legal action, there would be at the Camera Commercial not merely 300 bankruptcy cases, but two or three times that number.

Liberdade, Oct. 18.

New taxes are going to be decreed and some of the present taxes are to be largely increased. The following are new taxes:

Tax of 15% a head on live cattle imported;
Tax of 2 1/2 % on dividends of Brazilian or foreign banks and companies.

Increased taxes:
Tax of 35 reis per kilo on imported coarse salt;
Tax of 18000 per kilo on foreign beer;
Increase of 100 % in the present tax on imported sugar.

On artificial wines a tax double the present tax on natural wines;
Abolition of the tare now allowed on oils, bottled wines, feather plumes and leather belt;
An increase of 100 % in the tax on wine or colored thread;
Increase in cost of storage and labor fees (from 150 to 200 reis, or 25 %).

Add to the foregoing the stamp tax of 1/10 % on transactions in exchange and that of 20 reis on brokers' contracts, and the *Jornal* will certainly change its optimistic opinion... Some days ago the fact of the run on the government savings bank resulting from the thoughtless amendment of the leader. And yet in its *Gastilha* of the 14th we find the following item:

"Yesterday, without just cause, the run on the government savings bank for the withdrawal of deposits still continued."

Liberdade, Oct. 16.

That our mercantile community is ruined is a notorious fact which the merchants themselves confess and which even the government undertakes to proclaim by means of the celebrated unsuccessful attempt to pass a moratorium bill introduced in the chamber by a deputy under the

inspiration of the leader who spoke and voted for it. That the government has no means of saving the merchants and the country from imminent bankruptcy is also an indisputable fact which every one sees and knows.

Gazeta da Tarde, Oct. 16.

We asserted that it was public and notorious that over 300 bankruptcy applications had been filed. The information obtained by the *Jornal* from the distributor does not destroy the notoriety of the fact, nor prove anything beyond the fact that during the months of August and September and part of the present month there were distributed only 22 bankruptcy cases. The *Jornal* pretends that it does not know the difference between the filing and the distribution of a bankruptcy application... We stated that no action had been taken on the applications filed. If no action was taken their distribution could not be reported, which thus explodes the long-humble argument of the *Jornal*... If action was really suspended on the applications in view of state reasons offered by the minister of finance, as was insistently reported and is reported still, it would not have been proper to violate the secret. On the contrary it would be obligatory to maintain secrecy.

Liberdade, Oct. 17.

Never have Brazilian commercial interests passed through a more critical period than that through which they are passing now.

Alcete in the Jornal do Commercio of Oct. 19.

The Gerdian knot was cut by Dr. Antonio Prado who declared that it is not agriculture, but the country that is passing through a crisis unprecedented in its financial history.

Alcete in the Jornal do Commercio, Oct. 19.

Assuming that the newspapers and individuals who have been so prompt to denounce us and to demand our expulsion for repeating simply what so many Brazilians are saying among themselves, are still possessed with a little common sense and with some sense of justice, we should now like to ask them what they have to say to all this? What excuses have they to offer for the contemptible rôle they have been playing during the past week? Are they aware that they have done more to bring ridicule, and contempt, and discredit upon their country, than a whole army of foreign correspondents could do? And are they aware that they have actually shown to the world, and affirmed through the columns of the press, that the assertions of the Brazilian government, its principal journalists, its most prominent banker, and its legislators, have less weight in the principal money centre of the world than the bare, unsupported statement of an unknown correspondent of *The Times*? And yet, this is actually what has occurred!

From all this we must conclude that the chauvinists and some of the thin-skinned journalists of this city are the only ones who have brought shame and discredit upon the country. They have demonstrated the fact that they are lacking in judgment, in discretion and in fairness, and that they are capable of breaking out in denunciation and abuse on any pretext and even without the shadow of a cause. And they have also shown that they are not above the employment of misinterpretation, exaggeration and falsehood to attain their ends. We are glad to say that there are exceptions, and we owe thanks to the *Liberdade*, *Gazeta da Tarde*, *Jornal do Brasil*, *Cidade do Rio*, *Gazeta de Noticias*, and perhaps others, for the energetic opposition which they have manifested to the proposed outrage upon the editor of this journal. And we are also glad to say that outside a limited circle, the business elements of this city, Brazilians as well as foreigners, are fully sustaining the statements we have made.

THE TRUE LESSON.

Among the many foreigners who have sought homes in the United States, one of the most eminent and best known is Carl Schurz. He has lived there the best part of a long and useful life—more than twenty years, he said—and he finds the country and its people good enough to deserve unconditional praise for the opportunities they offer to the poor and the industrious. In a recent speech he denounced the populists in terms which can not be reproduced too widely, and from which we take the following eloquent extract:

"They seek to excite what they call the 'poor' against what they call the 'rich'—in this land of great opportunities for all, where, now as ever, so many of the poor of yesterday are among the rich of to-day, and so many of the rich of to-day may be among the poor of to-morrow. Their candidate for the presidency presented a characteristic spectacle when some time ago he was kindly shown over the farm of the governor of New York, who is himself an example of the poor country boy risen by able and honest effort to affluence and distinction; and when that candidate then straightway in a public speech drew invidious comparisons between the elegant houses on the Hudson and the poor cabins in the west—teaching not the truth, as American lessons are won by honest industry, thrift, and enterprise, but the lesson that those who have succeeded less should hate and fight those who have succeeded more—a lesson utterly un-American, unpatriotic, and abominable!"

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, table of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, October 20th, 1896.

The illustrious deputies Pinto da Rocha (not *pinto de verde*) and Nilo Pecanha will accept our sincere thanks. They have proved to the hilt all that has been said about congress. They have interrupted their laborious mental operations over the long-delayed budget bills long enough to indulge in a little personal slander and vituperation. They show their judicial quality by accepting the malicious denunciation of a newspaper they hate and which they (their political friends) not long since tried to ruin, and then without asking for proofs or even considering the charges, they demand the deportation of the offending journalist. Again we offer them our thanks, for they prove *in personae propriae* all that we have said of them.

The prejudice and confusion caused by including hasty and crudely-conceived tariff changes in the revenue bill of last year, is about to be repeated this year. Nothing but injury to trade and burdens for the people can result from so mischievous a policy. An iniquitous tax is to be levied on imported beef cattle, to create national beggary in order to promote national industry. Another iniquitous tax is that on salt, which it is proposed to increase in order to put money into the pockets of some salt-makers up the coast. The tax on beer is also to be increased, "because we make better beer here than the article imported." And so on through a very considerable list. Add to this the general increase in the charges for storage and labor, and we have an increase in taxation which can not fail to be a serious inconvenience at the present moment. It is quite time that congress adopted some rule, forbidding the introduction of tariff changes in revenue bills. If the tariff requires changes, let it be considered deliberately and through the medium of a special bill. To make the passage of the regular annual appropriation bills dependent upon the adoption of burdensome taxes to promote private jobbery, is grossly dishonest. Let us hope the senate will reject every provision to that end, even though it may wholly defeat the passage of the bill.

On the 16th instant the editor of this journal was summoned to appear at the central police station "to give information." He promptly responded to the summons, although he knew of no legal cause for it. On his arrival the 2nd delegado exhibited certain clippings from the *Jornal do Commercio* and asked him if he is the *Times* correspondent. Mr. Lamoureux at once declined to answer the question, and for the reason that as he was being threatened with expulsion from the country, which arbitrary act he intended to contest, he is entitled to his defence and could not therefore answer any question which might prejudice that defence. The case was then laid before the chief of police, to whom Mr. Lamoureux made the same statement, adding that in case the authorities insist upon an investigation he would be compelled to request the privilege of employing legal advice. The chief responded that the matter was not so serious as to require the services of a

lawyer, and that the government does not mediate any such step as that of expulsion from the country. He had simply summoned Mr. Lamoureux to declare whether, or not, he is the *Times* correspondent, and if so what basis he had for the telegram sent to London in regard to the commercial crisis, which telegram he characterized as defamatory. Mr. Lamoureux denied that reproducing news from Brazilian newspapers constitutes defamation, and stated that as the *Jornal do Commercio* had accused him of being the *Times* correspondent, let the editor of that paper come forward with his proofs. It is manifestly unfair to expect him to be both defendant and witness to a case involving such serious consequences to himself. Mr. Lamoureux also added that as editor of *The Rio News* he is compelled to take his information largely from Brazilian newspapers, and he had always done this in perfect good faith. More than that, he had resided here some 19 years and had important interests in the country, which rendered it absurd that he should be an enemy of the country, as alleged. After some further discussion the chief urged that he could then have no objection to declaring himself a friend to Brazil and as the author of no attacks upon that country. Mr. Lamoureux assented to this and stated that he could declare, if that would be satisfactory, that he is the author of no defamatory telegrams or false news in regard to Brazil, and that his journalistic work had been always based upon statements published in the Brazilian press which had been used in perfect good faith. This statement was accepted and the interview terminated. In conclusion, we may say that we do not at all understand the purpose of this interview, nor do we see that anything has been gained by it. The summons was irregular, as there is no law to justify it. The liberty of the press is guaranteed by the constitution, and by the same organic law the foreigner is invested with all the privileges enjoyed by the native citizen.

OUR TRANSCRIPTIONS.

The transcriptions which we publish today in another column show that there was ample foundation for the telegram sent to *The Times* and for the statements published in these columns in regard to the commercial crisis in this city. No one really denies the existence of such a crisis, though some, for reasons best known to themselves, are seeking to show that the reports are exaggerated, and that they were made with the object of deliberately injuring the country. We do not deem it advisable to interview business men, nor to publish the opinions one hears on every side, for the simple reason that in the present hysterical condition of a part of the native press and the antagonism shown by the authorities, such a course would serve to injure them more than it would do us good. The simple fact remains, however, that not only do the transcriptions elsewhere published prove the existence of a serious crisis, but it is confirmed by every business man in this city and by hundreds of private telegrams. We have invented no false reports on this subject, and we have shown no ill-will in publishing the statements made by others. And that the sources of a part of our information may be better appreciated abroad, we shall now take the liberty to describe who and what they are:

SENATOR OTTICICA.—This gentleman is one of the few congressmen who devote themselves to the study of financial questions. If his warnings had been regarded, the country would not have reached its present deplorable condition.

O PAIZ.—The editor-in-chief of this paper is Senator Quirino Bocayuva, whose friends are said to believe that he will be the next President of the republic.

GAZETA DA TARDE.—This is an evening paper, whose proprietor Luiz Ferreira Moura Brito, is a capitalist in good standing. We are informed that the editor-in-chief is Dr. Castilho Lisboa, a respectable and talented journalist.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Of this evening paper, which has recently suspended publication, the editor-in-chief was Dr. Cavalcanti Mello, a prominent member of the Rio de Janeiro bar, whose connections gave him a favorable opportunity for obtaining correct information in regard to bankruptcy applications and protests of notes. It may be added in proof of this gentleman's ability that he successfully conducted, in the absence of Senator Ruy Barbosa, the suits of the mil-

itary officers illegally retired from the service and obtained for them reinstatement and compensation.

NORICIA, a reputable evening paper, LUGREDADE.—This is a journal whose editor-in-chief is Dr. Candido de Oliveira, who has more than once been a cabinet minister and who is now one of the most successful legal practitioners at the Rio de Janeiro bar. He is assisted by a staff of able writers who have too much discernment not to be aware that misstatements and exaggerations would rebound to the injury of their journal and of the cause which it defends.

SINAFOR MORAES E BARROS.—This gentleman, who is a brother of President Prudente de Moraes, is one of the most respectable members of the senate.

COMMERCE DE S. PAULO.—The editor-in-chief of this journal is Dr. Eduardo Prado, a wealthy planter and talented writer.

ALCATEAZ.—This is said to be the *nom de plume* of Veridiano de Carvalho, one of the ablest writers on the staff of the *Jornal do Commercio*. He is a well-informed accountant, whose knowledge of commercial affairs is notoriously far superior to that of the editor-in-chief of the paper.

JORNAL DO BRAZIL.—The editor-in-chief of this paper is Dr. Fernando Mendes de Almeida, who commanded the national guard of this city during the naval revolution.

DR. ANTONIO PRADO.—This gentleman has twice been a cabinet minister and is one of the wealthiest planters in S. Paulo.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 30.—SENATE.—The senate discussed the bill authorizing the appointment of foreigners to public offices.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the bill on the collection of export duties and the revenue bill. Deputy Alencar Guimarães moved to ask for information in regard to land grants in Paraná.

OCT. 1.—SENATE.—The senate discussed the bill prohibiting the appointment to foreigners to public offices and voted in 1st discussion the bill exempting from taxation the salaries of federal judges and that regulating the granting of leaves of absence to public employees.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber, which held two sittings, voted in 2nd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 30,000\$ for the department of finance and in 1st discussion the electoral reform bill and the bill on elections in the federal district. It discussed the revenue bill, the budget of the department of industry, the bill exempting certain navigation companies from the provisions of the coast trade regulations and the affairs of the Central railway.

OCT. 2.—SENATE.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion, with amendments, a bill on elections.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion with an amendment the bill on coast navigation and discussed the revenue bill, the Senate amnesty bill and the budget of the department of industry.

OCT. 3.—Both houses adjourned in token of respect for the memory of Senator Oliveira Galvão, who had died on the previous day.

OCT. 5.—SENATE.—The Senator Leopoldo de Paoliões introduced a bill on government saving banks. The senate discussed the budget of the war department.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—At the war department.—The Senate amnesty bill was passed in 2nd discussion by a vote of 82 to 29. The chamber discussed the general revenue bill and the budget of the department of industry. The latter was also discussed at the night sitting.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A police soldier named Tulles was found dead in the street at São Paulo on the night of the 16th inst. He had been stabbed by some unknown person.

—A rain and hail storm visited the district of Pirassununga, São Paulo, on the 7th inst., but it is said that the coffee plantations of the vicinity suffered no damage from it.

—Counterfeit 100\$ notes are in circulation at Pirajá, São Paulo, but the police *delegado*, Lieut. Napoleão, knows more or less who the guilty parties are and he is on their trail.

—On the early morning of the 13th a soldier of the 2nd police battalion stationed at Campanas, São Paulo, on going off duty, traitorously stabbed a sleeping comrade, killing him almost instantly. The assassin was arrested.

—The *Estado* de São Paulo says that the coming of Deputy Melchior e Albuquerque to that city is reported to be connected "with the introduction of Armenian immigrants into S. Paulo." In view of the small number of deputies now attending the sessions of congress, the absence of this deputy on a private speculation is noteworthy. Is his pay going on just the same?

—A São Paulo telegram of the 18th states that a Sumatran named Miguel Santana Leão had that morning killed two men near the public garden. He was arrested by three policemen but succeeded afterwards in stabbing all three, gravely wounding two of them. He then fled and was pursued by the people, but after wounding several others he took refuge in the bushes on an island in the Rio Tietê. Here he was surrounded by the people and a dangerous wound. He was then captured and taken to police station, but gave no reason for his acts.

—The Italian bark *Luise* went aground off the Rio Grande bar on the 12th inst. and has become a total wreck. She was bound from Montevideo to Genoa, before abandoning the vessel the master tried to obtain assistance in Rio Grande to discharge the cargo, but was unsuccessful.

THE SÃO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB SPORTS.

The annual sports of this club were held on 12th inst. at the Chacara Dailey, São Paulo, in good weather and with a large attendance. The results of the different events were as follows:

- 1.—Throwing the cricket ball: 1st, C. Miller, 94 yards, 1 ft 4 in; 2nd, C. L. Stevens.
- 2.—High jump: 1st, Th. Inge, 4 ft 8 in; 2nd, M. King.
- 3.—Three-legged race: 1st, M. King and Th. Inge; 2nd, E. A. Roberts and Mr. Renball.
- 4.—100 yards flat race: 1st, S. C. Smith, 20 2/5 seconds; 2nd, E. A. Roberts.
- 5.—Boys' race: 1st, A. Hayes; 2nd, D. Rowland.
- 6.—Quarter mile flat race: 1st, S. C. Smith, 50 3/5 seconds; 2nd, C. A. F. Tainley.
- 7.—Lane jump: 1st, C. Miller, 16 ft 10 in; 2nd, C. Honck.
- 8.—Tug and spoon race: 1st, F. Sparks.
- 9.—120 yards members flat race: 1st, S. C. Smith, 13 seconds; 2nd, E. A. Roberts.
- 10.—Girls' race: 1st, L. Campbell; 2nd, A. Major.
- 11.—Hurdle race: 1st, C. Miller, 20 seconds; 2nd, M. King.
- 12.—Pole jump: 1st, Th. Inge, 7 ft 11 in; 2nd, M. King.
- 13.—Obstacle race: 1st, W. Taylor; 2nd, J. Dawson.
- 14.—Sack race: 1st, C. Miller; 2nd, Rendell.
- 15.—Putting the weight: 1st, A. Soares 37 ft 8 in; 2nd, C. H. Harbutt.
- 16.—Consolation race: C. Stuart Smith.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Julio de Castilhos is reported to have annulled the election won by the federalists in Santa Cruz. The alleged reason for this abuse is that the voting was secret and the tickets not signed by the voters, as is now required by Castilhos' last electoral law.

It is stated that Silveira Martins, Adriano Ribeiro and Wenceslau Escobar will be candidates for congress on the federalist ticket at the coming elections and that Assis Brazil, Paulo Maceay Romero Baptista and J. F. Machado will be candidates on the liberal ticket.

The press gang is said to be busily at work at Porto Alegre.

Many suits have recently been brought against the government for losses incurred through illegal acts of its troops during the war. An association of lawyers has been organized to assist the claimants in obtaining justice. The claims, it is said, amount to several thousand contos of reis.

A telegram of the 18th inst. from Porto Alegre states that, according to the *Jornal do Commercio* of that city, a lawyer is going to apply for declaring the bankruptcy of a firm doing business under the name of a castilhist congressman, which has failed to pay notes that have been due since.

It is said that Gen. Carlos Eugenio, commander of the military district, has issued orders for withdrawing from S. Francisco de Paula de Cima da Serra the troops stationed at that place. The Councilor Hermenegildo de Avelar has signed the place of editor-in-chief of the *Mercantil* of Porto Alegre.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro has authorized the Sapucahy company to open provisionally to traffic the railway line between Santa Anna and Barra do Piraí.

—Among the arrivals by the *Nile* yesterday was Mr. Edward Healdman, of the London and River Plate Bank, who comes to Brazil in the interests of the foreign creditors of the Leopoldina railway system.

—The Companhia Estradas de Ferro Oeste de Minas has applied to the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro for the payment of the subsidy of 30,000\$ per kilometre for 30 kilometres of railway between Barra Mansa and Rio Claro on the road from the former town to Angra dos Reis.

—The *Revista* of the 15th says:—"The general sentiment of revolt on the part of the industrial and respected class of agriculturists against the iniquitous increase of 50 % in the tariffs of the Central of Brazil railway and the manner in which their well-founded reclamations are disregarded and received with inattention by the government, is being manifested in collective protests brought forward at the meetings and clubs which are being organized in the interior to defend the respective interests of agriculture."

—At yesterday's meeting of the São Paulo Railway Company it was decided to raise £2,500,000 in order to double the line and to carry out the works required by the new concession granted in 1895. The new capital will consist of £1,000,000 five per cent. preference and £1,500,000 ordinary shares of £10 each, there being also created £500,000 of five per cent. deferred stock. The ordinary shares will be issued at a premium of £4 each and the preference at a premium of £1, and the new issues are to rank equally with the old share capital. Mr. Martin Smith expects the line to be completed in three years, and he expressed his confidence that the ordinary shares would receive a steady 10 per cent.—*Financial News* Sept. 26.

LOCAL NOTES

—The present session of congress was prorogued to November 14th by a decree of the 13th inst.

—An unknown man threw himself from one of the ferry-boats on Wednesday last and was drowned.

—Ten of the suspended Polytechnic professors returned and took possession of their classrooms on the 15th.

—The government has accepted Dr. Fernandes Pinheiro's resignation of the directorship of the Polytechnic school.

—It is not recorded that any ostrich has ever succeeded in concealing himself by putting his head under a bush.

—There is an old saying, José, that "two swallows don't make a summer." Perhaps it would be well for you to paste this in your note-book.

—On Thursday, 16th inst., at the church on Largo do Machado the monarchists caused mass to be said in celebration of the 21st birthday of Prince D. Pedro, eldest son of the Prince Imperial.

—The Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the sectional court of this city which had annulled the decree of Aug. 20, 1894, setting Afonso do Rego Barrios from the office of sub-director of the postoffice.

—A project has been presented to the municipal council imposing a tax of 24 per cent per annum on the properties of mortmain corporations. The legality of such a tax is contested by the *Chade do Rio*.

—Would it not be well to state in the immigration prospectuses that the right of being arbitrarily expelled from the country is one of the privileges which foreigners may expect to enjoy after their arrival in Brazil?

—In consequence of the refusal of owners of butchers' shops to accede to the proposed abolition of the practice of allowing a discount of 6 kils per beef for waste, the supply of beef since last Saturday has been very small.

—The people of the island of Paqueta complain that they are deprived of fresh beef. From the Santa Cruz abattoir the meat arrives in this city too late to be forwarded on the Paqueta boat, and the landing of Marabuy meat on the island is not permitted.

—The *Pais* wishes to expel from Brazil the editor of *The Rio News* for the crime of having repeated the information which has reached him in regard to the commercial crisis. What shall, then, be done with the editor of the *Pais* for having committed the same crime?

—If the editor of *The Rio News* is to be expelled from Brazil for writing on the commercial crisis, and the editor of the *Pais* is to be elected President of the republic for the same offence, which will receive the severest punishment?

—What is the difference between the editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* and his two anonymous Americans? Answer:—The latter do not read the *News* with a big N and the former does not read it with a small one. N. B.—Smith says this is a bad conundrum, since it makes a distinction without a difference.

—If the right claimed for the government by certain Brazilians to expel foreigners whenever it feels inclined to do so, is acknowledged by foreign governments, then it will become necessary for the latter to negotiate treaties for the protection of their citizens just as they do with certain governments of Asia and Africa.

—Comendador Malvino Reis is a candidate for congress in the 2nd district of this city. We see that in his circular he inadvertently alludes to the commercial crisis, and for this, of course, he must be duly punished. But what punishment shall we inflict on him? Expulsion, de-conspiration, casa de correção, or a seat in congress—which shall it be?

—It is asserted that there are two anonymous Americans who do not read *The Rio News*. This is, of course, astonishing and it is also astonishing that there should be a man claiming to be a journalist who does not read the daily papers nor converse with well informed persons, and who consequently was not even aware of the existence of the commercial crisis until he was startled by the telegram in the *Times*.

—The *Pais* of the 13th states that at the race course the day before a female bicyclist was fired at, then mobbed, and then actually closed out of the enclosure by a crowd of men. There was no denunciation of the ruffians, the incident being apparently considered quite in order. The prior *Jornal do Commercio* did not see the incident, and will now promptly rise and call its enemies of the country and prevalent crime.

—In the performance of our duty as a journalist we have sometimes had occasion to say severe things about Brazil and to place on record facts not relating to the credit of the people and country, but we have not yet been obliged to record the expulsion of a citizen of a friendly country, generally acknowledged to be, whatever may be his defects, a hard-working, law-abiding and respectable member of the community, for the sole crime of publishing the news.

—The "illustrious" editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* advised us on the 16th that he had found "an American" who did not read *The Rio News*. We are simply overwhelmed with surprise and confusion. We had no idea there were so many ignorant Americans in the country. But then, neighbor, if this proves anything at all, which we very much doubt, we can easily find a thousand Brazilians who do not read the *Jornal do Commercio* and we would not have to waste much time over it either!

—Yesterday morning the *Jornal do Commercio* published a telegram from Valparaiso stating that the *República* had published an article against the great principles of the government which the government is making because it "will serve to ruin the finances of the republic, aggravating the crisis which is attaining great importance." It is to be feared that the publication of such a telegram will result in serious prejudice to Chili, and that it exhibits a "bad faith" and "enmity" which ought not to be ignored. The circulation of such "news" might lead to serious prejudice some important financial negotiations which Chili may have in view.

—On the 14th inst. Dr. Fernandes Pinheiro resigned as director of the Polytechnic school and turned over the direction of that institution to the vice-director, Dr. Domingos de Araújo Silva. He posted a farewell address on the bulletin board, the students gave him a manifestation, and his brief reign came to an end.

—It is pleasing to note that Editor Rodrigues objects to the phrase "it is reported." He scorns such an evasion of responsibility. He would scorn to use it. In fact, he never did use it. Henceforth "constatamos" is banished from his dictionary, and he will say positively what he thinks and knows—when it is convenient. Under the direction of José Carlos Rodrigues the *Jornal* is becoming a great moral organ.

—The editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* says: "What is seen in everything the *Rio News* writes is profound hatred for this country which has tolerated so much and for so long a time." Thank you, neighbor; your vision is something remarkable. Only a few months ago the editor of *The Rio News* was treated to a very flattering compliment in regard to his ability and the services he had rendered to the country. Now which do you mean?

—The remains of Carlos Gomes arrived here on the steamer *Itaipá* on the morning of the 16th, and were later in the day landed at the arsenal of war and carried to the S. Francisco church. An enormous mass of people lined the streets and gathered at the church. Funeral masses were celebrated at the church and on Saturday the remains were removed to the Instituto de Medicina. To-day they are to be re-embarked for transportation in Santos, from which port they are to be conveyed to the composer's birthplace, Campinas, for burial.

—On the 3rd inst. a Portuguese named Pereira da Motta died at the Camo hospital, and the physician gave a certificate saying that he had died from pulmonary consumption. The police were anonymously advised however that the man had died from a barbarian beating given him by an Italian. The chief of police sent a medical commission to examine the body, but apparently was not given until after burial. The commission now denies that the man died from consumption, that his body shows signs of injuries, that he died from pleuro-pneumonia, and that the disease was probably caused by traumatism. The hospital physician, however, adheres to his diagnosis.

—An exciting scene took place at a railway station, near Rio de Janeiro, the 7th inst. As Pres. da Mota was returning from the races, in company with one of his ministers, an officer of the Argentine squadron, now visiting Brazil, and Dr. de Carvalho, ex-minister of foreign affairs, the latter was suddenly fired at with a revolver by another deputy who had been struck by him during the disorderly scene in the chamber on the 27th inst. when blows were exchanged by a number of deputies. Three shots took effect in the ex-minister's breast. It was at first believed that an attempt had been made on the life of the President, and much excitement prevailed. —*South American Journal*, Sept. 12.

—When a man starts out on a campaign of slander against his betters, he is sometimes compelled to employ very amusing and unexpected resources. An illustration of this is to be found in a recent number of the *Jornal do Commercio*. As every body knows, Citizen José Carlos Rodrigues was not a prime favorite with the government of Marshal Floriano. In fact he was so cordially hated that he was compelled to conceal himself, and the Florianistas did their best not only to find him, but to denounce him as a conspirator and a monarchist. He was of course very much malignantly, but that does not alter the fact that he remained in concealment nearly fourteen months, at the end of which his enemies tried to take his news away from him. And now, just two years later, we find this same Citizen José Carlos Rodrigues going to some of the most violent Florianistas in our foreign colony to get opinions against the editor of another paper which was also honored with the dislike of the dictator and his friends. It is a curious anomaly, but it is quite true!

TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE POSTOFFICE.

When our European mail was sent to the postoffice on Wednesday last, our porter was informed by employees of that public department that if they would burn *The Rio News*, they would be the result of the delinquent and malevolent attack of the *Jornal do Commercio*, but at the same time the publisher of this journal would be glad to know if the employees of the postoffice are permitted to express purposes of this character.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The chamber of deputies voted the new tax of 15,000 a head on imported cattle, for the benefit of the Minas cattle raisers and dealers. It is a premium on hunger.

—Who were the 17 deputies that voted in favor of admitting to discussion Medeiros e Albuquerque's moratorium bill? Glycerio is said to be one; who are the others?

—Was Medeiros e Albuquerque's moratorium bill introduced without the knowledge of his political leader? If Glycerio had endeavored to prevent the introduction of the bill, would he not have been successful?

—The city of Fortaleza is asking for tenders for the sewage works and service of that place for a period of 50 years. The city will guarantee 7 per cent on a capital of 3,000,000\$ for a period of 20 years. Tenderers will be received up to 31st December next.

—The minister of finance has instructed the customs inspector to continue to collect 200 reis per kilo, with 30 per cent abatement, on kerosene according to the ruling adopted for all custom-houses.

—The acceptance of protests is to be determined by the district attorney.

—If the author of the moratorium bill is, as is now asserted, a man of no influence in political circles, why was he visited in prison by so many prominent politicians after he had recklessly discharged his revolver in the midst of a crowd at the Central railway station?

—Four large houses are reported to have failed at Pernambuco. The *Jornal* will kindly take notice that this is stated as a "report," not as a fact.

—A federal decree of the 8th inst. authorizes certain modifications in the calls by the steamers of the Macapá and Purus lines of the Amazon Steam Navigation Co.

—The *Chade do Rio* has been recently "slandering" the new American petroleum refining company, but the company's representative went round to explain on the 15th and now there is peace in Warlaw again. And, by the way, is the said representative intending to leave the refining company to join the *Jornal* as a reporter?

—If there are some persons interested in commercial facts connected with the present commercial crisis, there are many others interested in learning the truth and it is for the benefit of those who wish information that newspapers are published. The exception is, of course, when a newspaper is published for the sole benefit of its proprietors.

—The mint wants condemned some property which lies immediately behind that establishment, not only for extensions, but the treasury objects because of the lack of appropriations for expensive constructions. The treasury might also add that if the director of the mint is unable to manage profitably what he has, it is idle to add anything more.

—The effort of the *Jornal do Commercio* to stir up popular sentiment against the denunciations of official abuses, seems to have fallen rather flat. The people as well as business men are beginning to feel the weight of all these exactions, and they are not wholly inclined to submit to the customary *rolha*, even when applied by a newspaper which ought to be defending their interests.

—A curious strike during the past week was that of the butchers, who suspended orders on the 15th from the municipal slaughter-house at Santa Cruz. According to the *Chade do Rio*, which appears to be the organ of the cattle merchants, the prefect will know how to punish the strikers and their complicity. For the 16th the orders were executed, and the butchers and the merchants naturally went to work. It is a curious kind of liberty we are enjoying, surely. On the 17th the municipality endeavored to supply customers, and a large military force was called out to prevent interference, but everything passed off quietly and the effort to distribute beef was not a success.

—On the 14th inst. Mr. A. S. Hitchens published a letter in the *Jornal do Brasil* stating that he does not believe that Mr. Fishback could have that it is impossible for the United States to trade with South America, and that, as Mr. Fishback intends to write a book on the results of the recent commercial excursion it will be well to wait for its appearance before forming an opinion. On the following day, however, the *Pais* was informed by Dr. Cordeiro da Graça that Mr. Fishback had declared that trade between the United States of America and Brazil will be impossible as long as the North American manufacturers and merchants will not adopt the same advantages and facilities as those of Europeans. This is sound reasoning and deserves consideration. Trade is not a matter of sentiment.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 15th inst. fits necessary apparently to quote Brazilian authority for all items of news) has the following: "The S. Paulo Navigation Society (*compañia*) collected for 11 volumes of funeral wreaths on the steamer *Pauze* for Santos, the sum of 6,348, being 234\$ by sea and 350\$ by land from Santos to S. Paulo. The person who was dispatching, wishing to make sure, sent to verify how much the 11 volumes had paid by land, and received from the S. Paulo Railway Co. a note of 71\$700 having been paid. An insignificant difference of 278\$300. Why does the S. Paulo company collect 350\$ and pay the railway 71\$700? The mildness of the *Jornal*'s reproach is noticeable. Had this steamship company been foreign, our chauvinist neighbor would have hurled inky thunderbolts until its humble submission were made to the 60-réis-a-line despot of Rua do Ouvidor.

—An interesting experiment was made on Thursday last at the Confinça cotton mill, Villa Isabel. This establishment has just been fitted with an installation of the "Grinnell Sprinkler," an automatic fire extinguishing apparatus. The installation consists of a series of parallel horizontal tubes, close to the ceilings of the buildings, each row of tubes being about ten feet apart. At equal spaces of ten feet in each row, a sprinkler is attached, each sprinkler thus protecting an area of 100 superficial feet. The installation is connected with the water supply of the factory and with an automatic alarm having a balanced valve. Should the smallest escape of water occur, through a sprinkler commencing to work, or otherwise, the balance, being disturbed, opens the valve and causes a stream of water to drive a small water wheel which rings a loud and continuous alarm on a gong connected with it; this alarm continues whilst the escape of water lasts. The sprinklers are kept closed by an ingenious arrangement in which a solder forms one of the principal features. The solder is fusible at a temperature of 68° centigrade and immediately as the temperature commences to rise, the solder of the nearest sprinkler melts, thus opening the outlet and a jet of water flows through and is distributed over an area of nine square metres, in the form of a heavy shower. At the same time the alarm bell rings. The experiment took place in an isolated building close to the mill. A small installation was erected in a layer of straw and shavings well saturated with kerosene. This being set on fire, immediately the flame sprung up, the alarm sounded in twenty seconds, and in thirty seconds the sprinklers had completely extinguished the fire, which had only been able to consume a small portion of the kerosene-saturated shavings. The experiment demonstrated the value of the apparatus and showed that any kind of fire, thus protected is quite safe from any serious damage by fire. A number of gentlemen including representatives of all the various insurance companies, were present at the experiment.

—A very unpleasant tale was unfolded by the chairman at yesterday's meeting of the bondholders of the Espírito Santo and Corvelas Navigation and Railway Company. Before the bonds were issued the company was in a flourishing state, paying good dividends, with a net income of 225,000. Unfortunately, in 1890 the company failed its undertaking to the Lloyds Brazileiro company, at that time a matter of great concern, but which afterwards got into difficulties, and since 1893 has been unable to pay its obligations to the bondholders. The Espírito Santo property is admittedly a valuable one; but, so far, it has been impossible to get the income derived from it paid over to the Espírito bondholders, instead of the defaulting Lloyds Brazileiro company. This is one grievance—which is not enough; but there is another in the fact that the provincial government of Espírito, which guarantees 87,500 milreis per annum, refuses to pay the guarantee, on the ground that the accounts of the railway have not been presented. Thus the Espírito bondholders are in the position of being unable to get any income from their own property, and are also prevented from obtaining the government guarantee, because, not being in possession of their property, they cannot present the accounts. The only remedy seems to be to at once commence legal proceedings against the lessee; and that view was adopted yesterday by the Espírito bondholders. —*Financial News*, Sept. 26.

SOME POINTS ON BANKRUPTCY.

A prominent business man of this city reads us the following points on bankruptcies, which are just now worthy of careful consideration. It should be added that they are fully confirmed by the editor of *Liberdade* who has been discussing the same question.

—According to the Código, Art. 797: "All merchants who suspend their payments are understood to be *quadrado* or *falidos*."

—According to Decree 917 of 24th October, 1890: "The merchant, under an individual or social firm, who does not pay on due date any mercantile obligation *liquida e certa*, is understood to be *falido*."

—When these *falências* occur, no creditor in his senses applies for a judicial liquidation of the debtor's affairs. The process is too expensive and tedious, and creditors seldom get any dividend. At the present moment in Rio there are probably some firms in the condition of *falência*!

To find the number, the notary of protests can be asked to give the number of firms who have had bills protested during any week, or month, or period of time. All the firms who have not paid bills on their due date are, or have been *falidos*.

Perhaps there are more than 300 firms which have their mercantile obligations at this moment protested.

And to this we may add: Perhaps the *Jornal do Commercio* will undertake to interview the proper officials and advise the public of the result.

THE COMMERCIAL MEETING.

The general meeting called by the directors of the Associação Commercial on the 13th to consider various questions relating to the import trade, was attended by some seventy or eighty members. The president stated that the object of the meeting was to take steps to prevent the adoption of certain provisions of the budget project now under discussion by congress, and that such a question is not foreign to the objects of the association, which has been offended by the lack of consideration shown to its special committee by the public powers.

Two resolutions were presented for consideration in the sense that a petition should be presented to the national congress protesting against the adoption of certain dispositions in the revenue now under discussion in the chamber. The resolution presented by the dictatorial also urged that the commission of merchants appointed to accompany the elaboration of that bill should continue its labors, and the government is asked to give due attention to the report which this commission has presented, which was published in the *Jornal do Commercio* on September 27th. The speaker addressed the meeting on these subjects.

The merchants' commission, however, declined to serve longer, as it considered itself incompatible with the public authorities. The president then proposed a vote of thanks and approval to the commission which had dedicated so much zeal and talent to the interests of commerce, which was approved unanimously with great enthusiasm.

Reference was then made to a telegram sent to London in regard to the commercial situation in this city, in which it was proposed that a message should be sent to the *Times* stating that the commercial body of this city has not meditated and does not meditate seeking a moratorium.

It was then resolved that the directory should continue its labors in harmony with the ideas expressed by the various speakers who had addressed the meeting on the subject which it had been called to consider.

Subsequently the directory of the association sent the following telegram to *The Times*:

"Editor *Times*, London.
The Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro, the official representative of its commercial class, having just learned that it was telegraphed to you that a moratorium had been proposed here for their benefit, wish to assure you their entire disconnection with such a proposal, which they did not expect nor ask for and which happily expresses but the thoughtless idea of a private deputy, idea which was almost unanimously rejected by the commercial situation, though rather trying, does not absolutely justify exaggerated reports wired to Europe about it. This message is sent you with the unanimous approval of the meeting of the Associação just held. —*Directory*."

A long account of this meeting appeared in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 14th inst., and yet on the following day the editorial staff of that sheet had the hardihood to say: "The *reunited* only repeated the exaggerated notices of the 'Rio News'." The reader can easily judge for himself. It would be charitable to believe the editor of that discredited sheet to be insane, otherwise we must believe that he is capable of perverting the truth whenever it suits his interests to do so.

<i>R. Tomia</i>	Trinidad	10 Sept
<i>Nepos</i>	New York	"
<i>Selle Island</i>	Djibouti	"
<i>L.</i>	Rangoon	14 July
<i>L.</i>	Spangway River	

*Touching at intermediate ports.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEE
<i>Asiatic</i>				
lik D. Puelin II	465	Oct. 14	Baltimore.	Watson, R. & I.
<i>British</i>				
sp Br. Army.....	1167	July 1	Canlif..	In distress
sp Memora.....	1449	15	Pensacola.	P. P. Passos
sp Falls of Clyde	1419	Sept. 1	Hull.....	Gas Co.
sp Lord Wadley	2518	1	Canlif.....	Wear, Con't Co.
lik Tanhuu.....	1449	1	Cardif..	Hilton Sons
sp Pink-mene.....	1331	1	Cardif..	In distress
sp E. R. Dingle.....	1452	1	Pensacola	Levening & C.
lik Canphill.....	1351	1	Mangon..	To order
lik F. of Etatic.....	1125	1	Bundes..	To order
sp E. R. Dingle.....	246	1	Garve....	A. Magalhães
lik Powys Castle	2135	22	Leith....	Gas Co.
lik Burnau Wood	1412	23	Pascegon..	P. P. Passos
sp Canada.....	2172	Oct. 1	Garve....	To order
lik T. M. Dingle.....	1358	1	Rosa in..	G. Grignon & C.
lik C. R. Leffingey	795	1	Marcellus.	A. Avenir & C.
lik Cathaya.....	935	1	Savanah..	B. Archer
lik E. R. Dingle.....	1416	1	Leith....	A. Avenir & C.
sp Avon.....	1339	1	Canlif..	R. Rodrigues & Wilson Sons & C.
<i>Dutch</i>				
sp Abianum.....	1740	Aug. 25	S. Rozalia.	In distress.
<i>Danish</i>				
lik Hans.....	297	Sept. 8	Marcellus.	A. Avenir & C.
lik Trin. Minie.....	1383	10	San Yeda	G. Snelco & C.
lik Krump Lottise	64	20	Rungson..	Fernaz Sob. & C.
lik Daniel.....	30	21	Marcellus.	E. Ott & C.
		23	Ilha do Sal.	Macdona Jr. & C.
<i>German</i>				
lik Victoria.....	762	Oct. 1	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & C.
lik Atlantic.....	1352	1	Glasgow..	Wilson Sons & C.
lik Falke.....	1030	2	Macdo....	Sai Makau
<i>Italian</i>				
lik Erien.....	275	Aug. 25	Marcellus.	To order
lik Monte Nona.....	916	25	Marcellus.	A. Avenir & C.
lik Fiat. Lavinia	36	25	Feuscalia.	F. P. Passos
lik Mont' Allegro	34	Oct. 9	E. Ott & C.	To order
lik Luigi Lavinia	275	10	Marcellus.	E. Ott & C.
<i>Norwegian</i>				
lik Lancashire.....	1111	Sept. 4	Pensacola.	Gen'l de C. & I.
lik Zampa.....	467		A. Abo	F. P. Passos
lik D. Quixote.....	1123		Pensacola	H. S. G. & C.
lik A. B. Bull.....	990		Marcellus.	A. Avenir & C.
lik Lotus.....	875		Drontheim.	To order
sp Teletone.....	695		Glasgow..	Thrdm, R. & H.
lik A. B. Bull.....	339		Hendson..	H. S. G. & C.
lik la Bella.....	352		Westw'k..	C. Hecksher & C.
lik Sannafield.....	943		Pensacola.	C. Hecksher & C.
lik A. B. Bull.....	1099		Cardif..	V. W. Guin & Co.
lik Wilhelm Ant.	591		Braunwick.	Braz Coal Co.
lik Lalla.....	990		Pensacola.	Gera de C. & C.
lik Eupus.....	247		Marcellus.	C. Hecksher & C.
lik A. B. Bull.....	645		Cardif..	A. Avenir & C.
sp Garibaldi.....	1284		Costa Rica	In distress
			Pensacola.	To order
<i>Portuguese</i>				
sp American.....	1013	Sept. 10	Oporto....	To order
lik Ma gunda.....	1600		Rio do Sal.	João Leite & C.
lik Park.....	1600		Oporto....	Macdona Jr. & C.
lik Timpuho.....	430		Oporto....	Veiga Pinto & C.
sch'r 3 Amigos.....	178		Oporto....	Sal. Massard & C.
lik A. B. Bull.....	990		Oporto....	Macdona Jr. & C.
sp Clama.....	1140		Oporto....	Macdona Jr. & C.
lik Ventura.....	430		Oporto....	J. A. G. Santos
<i>Russian</i>				
lik Vesta.....	554	Sept. 21	Roa Vista.	G. Fabica & C.
lik Primus.....	1122	21	Cardif..	Braz Coal Co.



Château Laluguyay

Walter, Block & Co., 115, Quitanda.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Oct. 19th

Circulation		Public Funds		
264,126,000\$	Stock 9% currency (capitals).....			910\$000 -- 912\$010
105,100,000	Bonds of 1895			624 000 -- 619 000
124,625,000	Stock 4% (gold) converted.....			1,219 000 -- 1,221 000
125,741,000	Guil. Leao, 1868, 6%			
24,679,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %			---, 560 000
18,355,000	Do do 1884, 4 %			---, 563 000
17,519,000	Serie of Equiano Santos.....			
16,300,000	Est. of Minas Gerais, 5%			910 000 -- 915 000
4,000,000	do Rio de Janeiro, 6%			155 000 -- 157 000
25,000,000	Emprestimo Municipal.....			

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	8\$000 -- July 06	206\$30 -- 203\$000
20,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8 000 -- July 06	208 000 -- 212 000
...	do 2nd series.....	50	3 250 -- July 06	81 000 -- 83 000
20,000,000	Consorcio.....	400	3 250 -- July 06	9 000 -- 9 250
16,000,000	Credito Mavell.....	200	9 000 -- July 06	90 000 -- 102 000
10,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	100	3 000 -- July 06	43 000 -- 47 000
100,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	10 000 -- July 06	120 000 -- 120 000
100,000,000	Nacional Brazilian.....	200	6 000 -- July 06	120 000 -- 121 000
100,000,000	Republica do Brazil.....	100	3 000 -- July 06	58 200 -- 59 500
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	9 000 -- July 06	210 000 -- 225 000
...	Rural e Hypothecaria.....	100	4 500 -- July 06	110 000
...	do 2nd series.....	100		

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.	
100,000,000\$	Rahin & Minas.....	40\$	---	---
24,000,000	Muzambinho.....	100	---	---
24,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	300	---	125000 -- 125 000
21,000,000	do 2nd series.....	75	---	---
21,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	300	---	---
21,000,000	Uniao Sotubana-Itabora.....	300	---	---
...	do 2nd series.....	60	---	14 000 -- 17 000

Capital	Transports	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$.. -- July 06	103\$000 -- 110\$000
14,000,000	S. Christovam.....	200	147 000 -- July 06	147 000 -- 150 000

Capital	Minis	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$.. -- Aug. 06	---105\$000
5,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	6\$00 -- Aug. 06	---145 000
3,000,000	Caraca.....	200	10 000 -- Jan. 06	---
6,000,000	Confanã Industrial.....	200	41 000 -- Jan. 06	---170 000
5,000,000	D. Isabel.....	200	10 000 -- Feb. 06	---
1,200,000	Industria Mineira.....	200	8 000 -- Mar. 06	---
1,500,000	Manufacturea Fluminense.....	200	000 -- Mar. 06	---
4,000,000	Perpetuante.....	200	.. -- July 1897	105 000 --
2,500,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	000 -- Jan. 06	---
15,000,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	8 000 -- July 06	---

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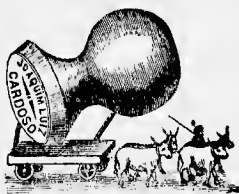
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No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

SEA SICKNESS.

Marvellous cures obtained by the use of

NECTANDRA AMARA

the famous Paulista remedy.

APPROVED and sale AUTHORIZED by the Inspector General of Hygiene with registered Trade-Mark at the Junta Commercial; Awards obtained at three Exhibitions at which it competed, viz: Preliminary Exposition of Rio de Janeiro in 1888, Paris Universal Exposition in 1889 and the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The following six letters are more than sufficient to prove the great efficacy of this extraordinary medicine in cases of that terrible complaint.

1.

I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the Nectandra Amara accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of Nectandra Amara. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations of the success of your remedy.—Havre, April 1st, 1891.—L. B. de MIRANDA.

2.

On board I gave some of the Nectandra Amara wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of Nectandra Amara; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in case of gastric-intestinal complaints with very good results.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymorés, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES.

3.

Santos, 25th December 1894.

I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which you were kind enough to offer me when I take the great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the s/s *Aquitaine* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some Nectandra Amara, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.

Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some Nectandra in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINHO.

4.

Pernambuco, on board s/s *Alagoas*, 17th January 1895.

It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5.

Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda — It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when in travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I well remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has about the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in our business, I am, yours truly,—JOSE CESAR DE MATTOS.

Rua Augusta n. 265.

6.

Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bento de Miranda. — My dear Sir: — I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th of February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of Nectandra Amara, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSE J. PEREIRA BORGES.

N. B. — The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journey, as he will find it very beneficial.

MANNER OF TAKING IT.

The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

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1896		
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